



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/918,761	08/01/2001	Clare L. Hoke JR.		2758

7590

06/10/2004

Clare L. Hoke Jr.  
Suite 11  
1318 N. Monte Vista Ave.  
Upland, CA 91786

EXAMINER

BRITTAIN, JAMES R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3677

DATE MAILED: 06/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/918,761

Applicant(s)

HOKE, CLARE L.

Examiner

James R. Brittain

Art Unit

3677

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION*****Claim Objections***

Claim 14-23 are objected to because of the following informalities: The following terms lack clear antecedent basis: "said channel" (claim 14, line 3; claim 19, line 2); "said ... rod" (claim 15, line 2) lacks antecedent basis for the rod because the antecedent term --solid material-- (claim 14, line 5) does not necessarily form a rod; "said first sleeve" (first used in claim 14, line 5 with numerous subsequent uses); and "first said sleeve" (claim 19, line 5 with numerous subsequent uses also as "said first sleeve") and it is suggested that the sleeve on claim 14, line 2 be amended to be --a first sleeve-- with a similar change to claim 19, line 2. Numerous terms are misspelled and among them are --virtually-- (claim 14, line 2); --permit-- (claim 14, line 4; claim 19, line 4); --recess-- (claim 16, lines 2, 3; claim 17, lines 2, 4; claim 21, lines 2, 4; claim 22, lines 2, 4); --rigid-- (claim 18, line 4; claim 23, line 4); and --circular-- (claim 19, line 2). The passage "first said sleeve" (claim 14, lines 5-6; claim 18, lines 3-4; claim 19, line 5; claim 23, line 3) is unclear in context and --said first sleeve-- is suggested with the appropriate use of a single definite article. The passage "second said sleeve" (claim 16, line 2; claim 17, line 2; claim 21, line 2; claim 22, line 2) is unclear in context and --said second sleeve-- is suggested with the appropriate use of a single definite article. Correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 14-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The passages "said recess being of virtually any shape, and not required to conform to the shape of said sleeve" (claim 14, lines 2-3) and "said recess not conforming in shape to said largely circular sleeve" (claim 19, line 3) are not described in the specification as filed and are new matter. Only one shape of the recess is shown in the drawings and the shape is not described in the specification at all. Applicant has no basis in the specification as filed to positively recite that the recess can have any shape or do so through a negative limitation by stating either that the shape is not required to conform to the shape of the sleeve or does not conform to the shape of the sleeve. Neither the positive or negative limitation has any basis in the specification as filed and applicant is changing the scope of the original disclosure. The remaining claims contain new matter through their dependence upon claims 14 and 19. The term "in geometric conformity" (claim 16, line 4; claim 17, line 4; claim 21, line 4; claim 22, line 4) contains new matter because applicant has only one species, figure 2, with a recess 15 in the third object, it is unclear how applicant can have the shape "in geometric conformity" in claims 16 and 21, while "not in geometric conformity" in claims 17 and 22. This language lacks antecedent basis in the specification as filed and is of unknown scope and is therefore new matter.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 14-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The passages "said recess being of virtually any shape, and not required to conform to the shape of said sleeve" (claim 14, lines 2-3) is not described in the specification as filed and is unclear as to the scope applicant seeks to claim because the recess having the same shape as the sleeve would not appear to be precluded. The passage "adhesives and or adhesives with additives" (claim 14, lines 3-4; claim 16, line 3; claim 17, line 3; claim 18, line 2; claim 19, lines 2-3; claim 21, line 3; claim 22, line 3; claim 24, line 2) is indefinite because it is unclear adhesives and adhesives with additives comprises. It appears to be a double inclusion and is indefinite. The repeated use of the term "may" (claim 15, line 2; claim 16, line 2, two occurrences; claim 17, line 2; claim 20, line 2; claim 21, line 2, two occurrences; claim 22, line 2, two occurrences) renders the claims unclear and indefinite because it is not particularly pointed out if the subject matter following "may" is a positive requirement for combination structure in the claim or not. The term "in geometric conformity" (claim 16, line 4; claim 17, line 4; claim 21, line 4; claim 22, line 4) renders the claims indefinite because the term is undefined and "geometric conformity" can have many different meanings, none of which are stated by applicant. As applicant has only one species, figure 2, with a recess 15 in the third object, it is unclear how applicant can have the shape "in geometric conformity" in claims 16 and 21, while "not in geometric conformity" in claims 17 and 22. The indication that the articulated joint or connection is a rigid connection (claim 18, line 4; claim 23, line 4) contradicts the ordinary meaning of "articulated" and renders the claims indefinite because the ordinary

meanings of words is being contradicted by the claims. The remaining claims are indefinite because they depend from indefinite claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. §102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 14, 15, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Firks (US 3889736).

Firks (figures 2, 3) teaches an articulated joint or connection comprising a first object defined as the frame 26, bearing a recess 35, 36, 39, 41 to house a sleeve 23, the shape of the recess being different than the sleeve because the portion of the recess defined by the groove 41 fails to exactly follow the shape of the lower portion 48 of the sleeve, the sleeve is secured in the recess by adhesive (col. 4, lines 17-19), the sleeve is breached axially so as to permit axial connection between the solid material 68, 65; 59, 56 conforming in shape to the interior of the first sleeve, held within the first sleeve and defines an integral connection to a third object in the form of the base 61, 52. As to claim 19, the sleeve 23 is largely circular though its undercut channel (col. 4, lines 13-14) and has outer portions the same shape as the semi-circular bottom wall 39 of the recess (col. 4, line 1) and therefore meets the limitation of being largely circular. The solid material 68, 65 in figure 2 and 59, 56 in figure 3 define a rod-shape.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 16, 17, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Firks (US 3889736) in view of Ehrman (US 3547472).

Firks (figures 2, 3) teaches an articulated joint or connection comprising a first object defined as the frame 26, bearing a recess 35, 36, 39, 41 to house a sleeve 23, the shape of the recess being different than the sleeve because the portion of the recess defined by the groove 41 fails to exactly follow the shape of the lower portion 48 of the sleeve, the sleeve is secured in the recess by adhesive (col. 4, lines 17-19), the sleeve is breached axially so as to permit axial connection between the solid material 68, 65; 59, 56 conforming in shape to the interior of the first sleeve, held within the first sleeve and defines an integral connection to a third object in the form of the base 61, 52. The difference is that the third object fails to have a recess so that the solid material can be adhesively secured within the recess. However, Ehrman (figure 1) teaches that it is well known to provide adhesive securement of the solid material comprising the strip portion 31 within a recess (col. 2, lines 62-65) in the third object 13 wherein the solid material 31 has a portion 33 that extends from the recess into the sleeve 36. Ehrman teaches in this instance of the recess being of a different shape than the solid material 31, however Ehrman also teaches in a different joint configuration that the solid material 23c can have the same configuration as the recess in the third object 18. This provides the advantage of a tangential connection with no gap while permitting a modular kit for use at any point. As it would be advantageous to permit

Art Unit: 3677

greater versatility in the uses of the connection of Firks and have no gaps, it would have been obvious to modify the connection of Firks so that the third object has a recess so that the solid material can be adhesively secured within the recess as taught by Ehrman to be well known in the art so as to provide the advantage of a tangential connection with no gap while permitting a modular kit for use at any point. As to claim 19, Firks teaches that the sleeve 23 is largely circular though its undercut channel (col. 4, lines 13-14) and has outer portions the same shape as the semi-circular bottom wall 39 of the recess (col. 4, line 1) and therefore meets the limitation of being largely circular. The solid material 68, 65 in figure 2 and 59, 56 in figure 3 define a rod-shape. The rejection of claims 21 and 22 is as stated above for the reasons taught by Ehrman.

Claims 18 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Firks (US 3889736) in view of Knechtel (US 1468786).

Firks (figures 2, 3) teaches an articulated joint or connection comprising a first object defined as the frame 26, bearing a recess 35, 36, 39, 41 to house a sleeve 23, the shape of the recess being different than the sleeve because the portion of the recess defined by the groove 41 fails to exactly follow the shape of the lower portion 48 of the sleeve, the sleeve is secured in the recess by adhesive (col. 4, lines 17-19), the sleeve is breached axially so as to permit axial connection between the solid material 68, 65; 59, 56 conforming in shape to the interior of the first sleeve, held within the first sleeve and defines an integral connection to a third object in the form of the base 61, 52. The difference is that the joint can slide and there is no adhesive between the sleeve and solid material. However, Knechtel (figure 2) teaches that in an articulated joint glue can be used and when used it obviously is no longer slidable, but is rigid



Art Unit: 3677

(page 1, lines 100-103). As there are circumstances wherein it would be desirable to increase the versatility of the articulated joint of Firks wherein it isn't articulated, it would have been obvious to glue the solid material to the sleeve so as to form a rigid joint as taught by Knechtel so as to form a rigid joint (page 1, lines 100-103).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

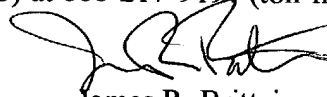
The patent of Adam (GB 2041146, figure 2) teaches pertinent joint structure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James R. Brittain whose telephone number is 703-308-2222. The examiner can normally be reached on M, W & F 5:30-1:30, T 5:30-2:00 & TH 5:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J. J. Swann can be reached on 703-306-4115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 3677

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



James R. Brittain  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3677

JRB